



## X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency

X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) is an inherited disorder of the immune system that occurs almost exclusively in males. Boys with X-linked SCID are prone to recurrent and persistent infections because they lack the necessary immune cells to fight off certain bacteria, viruses, and fungi. Many infants with X-linked SCID develop chronic diarrhea, a fungal infection called thrush, and skin rashes. Affected individuals also grow more slowly than other children. Without treatment, males with X-linked SCID usually do not live beyond infancy.

### Frequency

X-linked SCID is the most common form of severe combined immunodeficiency. Its exact incidence is unknown, but the condition probably affects at least 1 in 50,000 to 100,000 newborns.

### Genetic Changes

Mutations in the *IL2RG* gene cause X-linked SCID. The *IL2RG* gene provides instructions for making a protein that is critical for normal immune system function. This protein is necessary for the growth and maturation of developing immune system cells called lymphocytes. Lymphocytes defend the body against potentially harmful invaders, make antibodies, and help regulate the entire immune system. Mutations in the *IL2RG* gene prevent these cells from developing and functioning normally. Without functional lymphocytes, the body is unable to fight off infections.

### Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an X-linked recessive pattern. The gene associated with this condition is located on the X chromosome, which is one of the two sex chromosomes. In males (who have only one X chromosome), one altered copy of the gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the condition. In females (who have two X chromosomes), a mutation would have to occur in both copies of the gene to cause the disorder. Because it is unlikely that females will have two altered copies of this gene, males are affected by X-linked recessive disorders much more frequently than females. A characteristic of X-linked inheritance is that fathers cannot pass X-linked traits to their sons.

### Other Names for This Condition

- IL2RG SCID, T- B+ NK-
- SCIDX1

- X-linked SCID
- X-SCID
- XSCID

## **Diagnosis & Management**

### Formal Diagnostic Criteria

- ACT Sheet: Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) and Conditions Associated with T Cell Lymphopenia  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK55827/bin/SCID.pdf>

### Genetic Testing

- Genetic Testing Registry: X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C1279481/>

### Other Diagnosis and Management Resources

- Baby's First Test: Severe Combined Immunodeficiency  
<http://www.babysfirsttest.org/newborn-screening/conditions/severe-combined-immunodeficiency-scid>
- GeneReview: X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1410>
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Immunodeficiency Disorders  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000818.htm>
- National Marrow Donor Program: Severe Combined Immunodeficiency and Transplant  
<https://bethematch.org/for-patients-and-families/learning-about-your-disease/severe-combined-immunodeficiency/>

### General Information from MedlinePlus

- Diagnostic Tests  
<https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html>
- Drug Therapy  
<https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html>
- Genetic Counseling  
<https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html>
- Palliative Care  
<https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html>
- Surgery and Rehabilitation  
<https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html>

## **Additional Information & Resources**

### MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Immunodeficiency Disorders  
<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000818.htm>
- Health Topic: Immune System and Disorders  
<https://medlineplus.gov/immunesystemanddisorders.html>
- Health Topic: Newborn Screening  
<https://medlineplus.gov/newbornscreening.html>

### Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency  
<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/5618/x-linked-severe-combined-immunodeficiency>

### Additional NIH Resources

- National Human Genome Research Institute: Learning About Severe Combined Immunodeficiency  
<https://www.genome.gov/13014325/>
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: Primary Immune Deficiency Diseases  
<https://www.niaid.nih.gov/diseases-conditions/primary-immune-deficiency-diseases-pids>

### Educational Resources

- Boston Children's Hospital  
<http://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/severe-combined-immunodeficiency-scid>
- Genetic Science Learning Center, University of Utah  
<http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/disorders/singlegene/>
- Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Trust (UK)  
<http://www.gosh.nhs.uk/medical-information-0/search-medical-conditions/severe-combined-immunodeficiency-scid>
- KidsHealth from the Nemours Foundation  
<http://kidshealth.org/en/parents/severe-immunodeficiency.html>

- Merck Manual Consumer Version  
<http://www.merckmanuals.com/home/immune-disorders/immunodeficiency-disorders/severe-combined-immunodeficiency-scid>
- Orphanet: T-B+ severe combined immunodeficiency due to gamma chain deficiency  
[http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC\\_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=276](http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=276)

#### Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Immune Deficiency Foundation  
<http://primaryimmune.org/>
- International Patient Organisation for Primary Immunodeficiencies  
<http://www.ipopi.org/>
- Jeffrey Modell Foundation  
<http://www.info4pi.org/>
- National Organization for Rare Disorders  
<https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/severe-combined-immunodeficiency/>

#### GeneReviews

- X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1410>

#### ClinicalTrials.gov

- ClinicalTrials.gov  
<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22x-linked+severe+combined+immunodeficiency%22+OR+%22severe+combined+immunodeficiency%22>

#### Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Severe+Combined+Immunodeficiency%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28%28x-linked+severe+combined+immunodeficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28scidx1%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28x-scid%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28xscid%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

#### OMIM

- SEVERE COMBINED IMMUNODEFICIENCY, X-LINKED  
<http://omim.org/entry/300400>

## Sources for This Summary

- Buckley RH. Molecular defects in human severe combined immunodeficiency and approaches to immune reconstitution. *Annu Rev Immunol*. 2004;22:625-55. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15032591>
  - Chinen J, Puck JM. Successes and risks of gene therapy in primary immunodeficiencies. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2004 Apr;113(4):595-603; quiz 604. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15100660>
  - Church AC. X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency. *Hosp Med*. 2002 Nov;63(11):676-80. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12474613>
  - GeneReview: X-Linked Severe Combined Immunodeficiency  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1410>
  - Gennery AR, Cant AJ. Diagnosis of severe combined immunodeficiency. *J Clin Pathol*. 2001 Mar; 54(3):191-5. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11253129>  
*Free article on PubMed Central:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1731376/>
  - Huang H, Manton KG. Newborn screening for severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID): a review. *Front Biosci*. 2005 May 1;10:1024-39. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15769602>
  - Puck JM, Malech HL. Gene therapy for immune disorders: good news tempered by bad news. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2006 Apr;117(4):865-9. Review.  
*Citation on PubMed:* <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16630946>
- 

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/x-linked-severe-combined-immunodeficiency>

Reviewed: April 2016

Published: March 21, 2017

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications  
U.S. National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health  
Department of Health & Human Services